PATENT SPECIFICATION

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Inventor: ROBERT CHARLES KEEN

741,106

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Improvements in and relating to Buildings Suitable as Pig Farrowing Houses

We, W & G (CHALLOW) LIMITED, a British Company, of 29, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to buildings suitable as pig farrowing houses.

According to this invention a building suitable as a pig farrowing house includes walls, a roof, a floor and a partition within the building disposed in a general vertical plane and separating its interior into at least two compartments, the partition being adjustable in position in the said general vertical plane to vary the distance between the lower edge of the partition and the floor.

Preferably, the vertical height of the partition is such that in all positions of the partition in which a piglet but not a sow can creep beneath it, an operator may have access from one compartment to the other over the upper edge of the partition.

The partition may be mounted for sliding movement in channels fixed to or forming part of two side walls of the building, the partition being held in the required position by a pin or pins passing through apertures in the partition and in at least one side wall of each channel.

Also, preferably, the building comprises a transportable wooden shed.

A preferred embodiment of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawing wherein:—

Figure 1 is an isometric view of the building with part of one wall and part of the roof broken away to show the interior, and

Figure 2 is a view of a detail to an enlarged scale, showing the means for mounting the partition, as seen by an operator looking downwards.

The building comprises a sturdy wooden shed 10 mounted on skids 11 to enable it to be transported from place to place. The interior of the shed is separated by a partition 12 extending the full width of the shed into a farrowing compartment 13 big enough for a sow and her litter, and a creep feed compartment 14 big enough for the litter, a feeding trough or troughs for the litter and an operator to be present at the same ime. The shed has two doors 15 and 16, the door 15 providing access to the farrowing compartment and the door 16 to the creep feed compartment.

The partition 12 is mounted by means described below for movement vertically by the operator, in its lowermost position the lower edge 12a being in contact with the floor. The partition is also adjustable to any one of seven different positions in which its lower edge is spaced from the floor of the shed, the spacing varying from about 7 inches to about 13 inches.

An iron strap 17a or 17b is fastened to each corner of the partition, the two straps 17a at the lower edge extending with play into iron channel members 18 fixed to two opposite walls of the shed. Each channel member comprises an L-section bar having a straight bar 19 of shorter length welded to the lower part of one of the legs of the L to form the channel. The two straps 17b at the upper edge of the partition extend parallel to one leg of their respective L-section bars, and each strap 17b carries a pin 20 which can be engaged in any one of seven holes such as 21 (corresponding to the seven different positions referred to above) provided in the last-mentioned leg of its respective L-section bar, the holes being disposed one above the other. To alter the height of the partition lower edge 12a from the floor the partition is rotated slightly about its lower edge as an axis until the pins 20 are clear of the holes in the L-section bars, the partition is then moved up or down as required, and the pins are then

re-engaged in the appropriate holes. The pins are held in the holes in well-known manner by locking keys 22 (Figure 2) passing through slots in the pins.

With the partition in its uppermost position the distance between the upper edge thereof and the shed floor is about 40 inches, so that in any position of the partition the sow and her litter can be inspected over the top of the partition. With the partition in its lower positions the observer is able to lean over and remove any of the litter if need be, in both cases the partition protecting him from attack by the pig. It will be apparent therefore that the partition and its mounting must be sufficiently sturdy to withstand such attack. The partition can be made to serve as an extra farrowing rail.

At feeding times the feed trough for the litter is placed in the creep feed compartment and that for the sow in the farrowing compartment, the space between the partition lower edge and the shed floor being sufficient for the piglets to creep through but not the sow, and they can thus be fed separately. As the piglets grow in size the partition is moved upwards to provide a higher space for them to creep through.

Apparatus such as infra-red ray lamps or heaters can be mounted in the creep feed compartment and thereby protected from damage by the pig in the living compartment.

For use as a farrowing rail the lower edge 12a of the partition is adjusted to be at approximately the same height as the other farrowing rails 23 in the shed. The partition can be lowered when required until its lower edge is in contact with the floor, thus cutting off the creep feed compartment from the farrowing compartment; this is useful for example when the piglets have to be caught for veterinary purposes.

What we claim is:—

1. A building suitable as a pig farrowing house including walls, a roof, a floor and a partition within the building disposed in a general vertical plane and separating its interior into at least two compartments, the partition being adjustable in position in the said general vertical plane to vary the distance between the lower edge of the partition and the floor.

2. A building as claimed in claim 1, wherein the vertical height of the partition is such that in all positions of the partition in which a piglet but not a sow can creep beneath it, an operator may have access from one compartment to the other over the upper edge of the partition.

3. A building as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the partition is mounted for sliding movement in channels fixed to or forming part of two side walls of the building, the partition being held in the required position by a pin or pins passing through apertures in the partition and in at least one side wall of each channel.

4. A building as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the building comprises a transportable wooden shed.

5. A building suitable as a pig farrowing house substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawing.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1954.
REDDIE & GROSE,
Agents for the Applicants,
6, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.4,

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Improvements in and relating to Buildings Suitable as Pig Farrowing Houses

We, W & G (CHALLOW) LIMITED, a British Company, of 29, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, do hereby declare this invention to be described in the following statement:—

This invention relates to buildings suitable as pig farrowing houses.

According to this invention a building suitable as a pig farrowing house includes walls, a roof, a floor and a partition within the building disposed in a general vertical plane and separating its interior into at least two compartments, the partition being adjusable in position in the said general vertical plane to vary the distance between the lower edge of the partition and the floor.

Preferably, the vertical height of the partition is selected so that in all positions of the partition in which a piglet but not a sow can creep beneath it, an operator may have access from one comparment to the other over the upper edge of the partition.

The partition may be mounted for sliding movement in channels fixed to or forming part of two side walls of the building, the partition being held in the required position by a pin or pins passing through apertures in the partition and in at least one side wall of each channel.

Also, preferably, the building comprises a transportable wooden shed.

A preferred embodiment of the invention

will now be described, by way of example.

The building comprises a sturdy wooden shed mounted on skids to enable it to be transported from place to place. The interior of the shed is separated by a partition extending the full width of the shed into a farrowing compartment big enough for a sow and her litter, and a creep feed compartment big enough for the litter, a feeding trough or troughs for the litter and an operator to be present at the same time. The shed has two doors, one providing access to the farrowing compartment and the other to the creep feed compartment.

The partition is mounted for movement vertically by the operator, in its lowermost position the lower edge being in contact with the floor. The partition is also adjustable to any one of seven different positions in which its lower edge is spaced from the floor, the spacing varying from about 7 inches to about 13 inches.

An iron strap is fastened to each corner of the partition, the two straps at the upper edge extending with play into iron channel members fixed to two opposite walls of the shed. Each channel member comprises an L-section bar having a straight bar of shorter length welded to the upper part of one of the legs of the L to form the channel. The two straps at the lower edge of the partition extend parallel to one leg of their respective L-section bars, and each strap carries a pin which can be engaged in any one of a number of holes provided in the last-mentioned leg of its respective L-section bar, the holes being disposed one above the other. To alter the height of the partition lower edge from the floor the partition is rotated slightly about its upper edge as an axis until the pins are clear of the holes in the L-section bars, the partition is then moved up or down as required and the pins are then re-engaged in the appropriate holes. The pins are held in the holes in well-known manner by locking rods passing through holes in the pins.

With the partition in its uppermost position the distance between the upper edge thereof and the shed floor is about 40 inches, so that in any position of the partition the sow and her litter can be inspected over the top of the partition. With the partition in its lower positions the observer is able to lean over and remove any of the litter if need be, in both cases the partition protecting him from attack by the pig. It will be apparent therefore that the partition and its mounting must be sufficiently sturdy to withstand such attack. The partition can also be made to serve as an extra farrowing rail.

At feeding times the feed trough for the litter is placed in the creep feed compartment and that for the sow in the farrowing compartment, the space between the partition lower edge and the shed floor being sufficient for the piglets to creep through but not the sow, and they can thus to fed separately. As the piglets grow in size the partition is moved upwards to provide a higher space for the them to creep through.

Apparatus such as infra-red lamps or heaters can be mounted in the creep feed compartment and thereby protected from damage by the pig in the living compartment.

For use as a farrowing rail the lower edge of the partition is adjusted to be at approximately the same height as the other farrowing rails in the shed. The partition can be lowered when required until its lower edge is in contact with the floor, thus cutting off the creep feed compartment from the farrowing compartment; this is useful for example when the piglets have to be caught for veterinary purposes.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1953.

REDDIE & GROSE,
Agents for the Applicants,
6, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.4.

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741,106 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

1 SHEET

This drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.

Fig. 1.

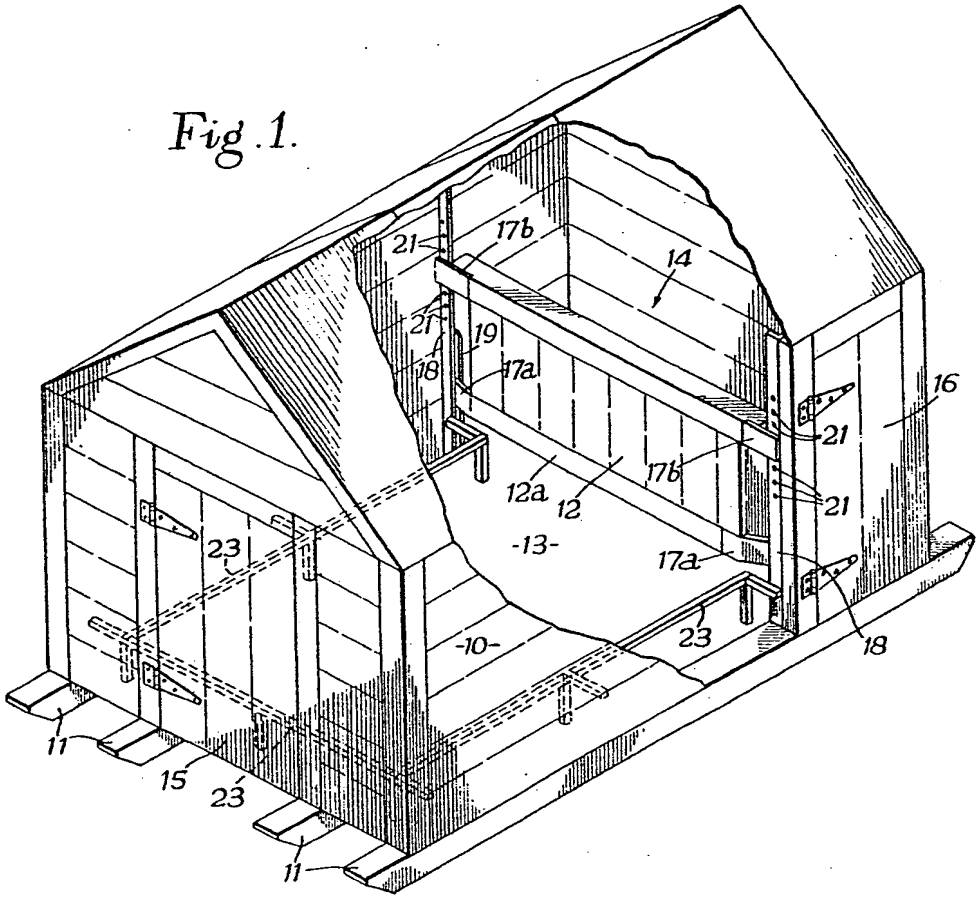

Fig. 2.